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## DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF ORTHOPTERA FROM PERU.

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Among Orthoptera recently received from C. H. T. Townsend, Piura, Peru, for determination were the following two species which seem to be undescribed.

*Plectoptera huascaray*, n. sp.

Description.—♂ (the ♀ unknown): Most closely allied to the *P. micans* of Bolivar from the West Indies but is decidedly larger. Is also allied to *P. picta* S. and Z. but has darker elytra and wings and the pronotal disk is not margined in front.

General colour black variegated with brown. Head black with a small ashy variegation and transverse stripe about the insertion of the antennæ; antennæ black, the first few segments lighter. Pronotal disk broadly elliptical, black in colour with the lateral margins broadly and the posterior margin very narrowly and interruptedly bordered with yellow. Elytra brown and black, the humeral area and a large subquadrate spot at about the apical third of the posterior margin black, the rest yellowish brown flecked with black, the black flecks assuming a definite elongate shape and regular arrangement along the posterior half of the costal margin. Wings large, smoky brown, the apical area nearly black, the costal margin almost entirely so; the apical area is very large, being nearly as long as the rest of the wing, and the base is straight, not at all angulate. Abdomen black; supra-anal plate twice as broad as long, mesially produced apically and narrowly

rounded; subgenital plate asymmetrical, diagonally incised apically and furnished with short style-like organs; cerci short and stout, widest beyond the middle. The legs are black with a pre-apical yellowish band on the tibiae and the base of the basal segment of the tarsi also lighter.

Measurements. Total length from front of pronotum to the tip of the elytra, 7 mm.; of elytra 5.5 mm.; of wing, 10 mm.

Type a single ♂, Huascaray, Peru, September 21, 1911, altitude 6500 feet. C. H. T. Townsend collector. Catalogue No 15321 U. S. Nat. Museum.

*Cocconotus charape*, n. sp.

Description.—♂ (the ♀ unknown): Allied to *C. pulcher* Brunn. and runs to that species in the tables in Brunner's Monograph of the Pseudophilinae. It differs, however, very distinctly from that species.

In size and general coloration agreeing fairly well with *pulcher*. Head black and yellowish, the occiput blackish shading into yellowish on the cheeks and continuing yellowish down to the mouthparts; mandibles, labrum and base of the clypeus and the sides of the face piceous, front of the face dark reddish brown with an apically pitted tubercle in the centre; on each side and just above the ends of the clypeal suture the face bears a large erect piceous pointed tubercle about as long as the clypeus; antennae piceous basally, shading gradually to reddish brown. Pronotum without carinae, the shoulders only slightly squared; disk slightly rugose, truncate behind, gently rounded before, the main transverse sulcus profound and situated distinctly behind the middle; prosternal spines long, sharp and piceous, the rest of the lower surface of the thorax light yellowish; the disk and the lateral lobes of the pronotum margined with piceous and the central portion of the disk, especially anterior of the principal sulcus, light yellowish brown, which colour continues down diagonally forwards entirely across the lateral lobes. Legs stout and yellowish, the coxae, the geniculations and the dorsal surface of the anterior tibiae more or less infuscated; fore tibiae furnished with conchate foramina and armed above on the inner margin with four tubercular swellings and armed beneath with a double row of spines; fore femora less than one and one half times as long as the pronotum, smooth above but armed beneath on the front margin with three short black spines; middle legs similar to the front ones but the tibiae have three distinct spinules above; hind femora very stout and short, the greatest width about three and one half times the length, smooth above, beneath armed on the outer side with seven or eight stout spines and on the inner margin with a smaller number of smaller spines, all the spines piceous to the base; hind tibiae

slightly curved, armed above and beneath on both margins with piceous spines, those beneath smaller and placed more remote from each other. Elytra fully developed, surpassing the tip of the abdomen, the anterior half greenish, the posterior half brownish; tympanum small, that of the left elytron the smaller and margined with piceous; wings about as broad as long and very gently infumate, when folded just reaching the tip of the elytra. Abdomen moderately plump, dark brownish, apically growing lighter; supra-anal plate small, vertical apically, obtusangularly rounded, entire; subgenital plate moderately elongate, truncate apically and furnished with a pair of elongate club-shaped apical styles, black in colour; cerci short, stout and apically cut squarely off, the tip slightly excavate and armed dorsally with a subapical tubercle.

Measurements. Entire length of body from the front of the head to the tips of the subgenital stylets, 33 mm.; pronotum, 7 mm.; elytra, 26 mm.; wings, 23 mm.; fore femora, 10 mm.; hind femora, 20 mm.; width of hind femora at the widest part, 6 mm.; of elytra at widest point, 7 mm.; three millimeters from the tip, 3 mm.; of wings at widest point, 21 mm.

Type a single ♂. Rio Charape, Peru, September 17, 1911. C. H. T. Townsend, collector. Catalogue No. 15320 U. S. Nat. Museum.

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## ON SOME APPARENTLY NEW COLEOPTERA FROM INDIANA AND FLORIDA.

BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

On of the most common of the Chrysomelid beetles taken in Florida in February and March was *Lema brunnicollis* Lac., which was abundant on the flowers and foliage of the thistle *Carduus horridulus* Push. The first blossom of this thistle opened near Sarasota on February 6th, and the first *Lema* was taken on the 8th. They were found mating on February 16th. and again at Sanford on March 28th.

A careful comparison of these Florida specimens with those from Indiana described under the name *brunnicollis* Lac. in my "Coleoptera of Indiana", p. 1111, shows that the two are very distinct, the Florida example being much larger, with less convex elytra and having the frontal tubercles less prominent, the thorax less constricted at base, with two rows of coarse punctures along the median line and with numerous similar punctures scattered over the apical half. In colour the Florida specimens are darker, the elytra being blackish blue and the thorax in most specimens having the apical half clouded with greenish fuscous. These differences were pointed out to the late Frederick Blanchard,